
G
W


G
W

New-Englands RARITIES Discovered:

IN

Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, and *Plants* of that Country,

Together with

The *Physical* and *Chyrurgical* REMEDIES wherewith the Natives constantly use to Cure their DISTEMPERS, WOUNDS, and SORES.

ALSO

A Perfect *Description* of an *Indian SQUA*, in all her Bravery; with a POEM not improperly conferr'd upon her.

By *JOHN JOSSELYN*, Gent.

The Second Addition.

Illustrated with CUTS.

LONDON, Printed for *C. Widdowes* at the *Green Dragon* in St. *Pauls* Church-yard, 1675.

To the highly obliging,
His honoured Friend and Kinsman,

SAMUEL FORTREY Esq;

SIR,

IT was by your assistance (enabling me) that I commenc'd a Voyage into those remote parts of the World (known to us by the painful Discovery of that memorable Gentleman Sir Fran. Drake.) *Your bounty then and formerly hath engaged a retribution of my Gratitude, and not knowing how to testifie the same unto you otherways, I have (although with some reluctancy) adventured to obtrude upon you these rude and indigested Eight Years Observations, wherein whether I shall more shame my self or injure your accurate Judgment and better Employment in the perusal, is a question.*

We read of Kings and Gods that kindly took
A Pitcher fill'd with Water from the Brook.

The Contemplation whereof (well knowing your noble and generous Disposition) hath confirm'd in me the hope that you will pardon my presumption, and accept the tender of the fruits of my Travel after this homely manner, and my self as,

Sir,

Your highly obliged,

&

most humble Servant,

John Josselyn.

New-Englands RARITIES Discovered.

IN the year of our Lord 1663. *May* 28. upon an Invitation from my only Brother, I departed from *London*, and arrived at *Boston*, the chief Town in the *Massachusets*, a Colony of *Englishmen* in *New-England*, the 28*th* of *July* following.

Boston (whose longitude is 315 deg. and 42 deg. 30 min. of North Latitude) is built on the South-west side of a Bay large enough for the Anchorage of 500 Sail of Ships, the Buildings are handsome, joyning one to the other as in *London*, with many large streets, most of them paved with pebble stone, in the high street towards the Common there are fair Buildings some of stone, and at the East End of the

Town one amongst the rest, built by the Shore by Mr. *Gibs* a Merchant, being a stately Edifice, which it is thought will stand him in little less than 3000 *l.* before it be fully finished. The Town is not divided into Parishes, yet they have three fair Meeting-houses or Churches, which hardly suffice to receive the Inhabitants and Strangers that come in from all parts.

Having refreshed my self here for some time, and opportunely lighting upon a passage in a Bark belonging to a Friend of my Brothers, and bound to the Eastward, I put to Sea again, and on the Fifteenth of *August* I arrived at *Black point*, otherwise called *Scarborow*, the habitation of my beloved Brother, being about an hundred leagues to the Eastward of *Boston*; here I resided eight years, and made it my business to discover all along the Natural, Physical, and Chyrurgical Rarities of this New-found World.

New-England is said to begin at 40 and to end at 46 of Northerly Latitude, that is from *de la Ware* Bay to *New-found-land*.

The Sea Coasts are accounted wholsomest, the East and South Winds coming from

from Sea produceth warm weather, the Northweſt coming over land cauſeth extremity of Cold, and many times ſtrikes the Inhabitants both *Engliſh* and *Indian* with that ſad Diſeaſe called there the Plague of the Back, but with us *Empiema*.

The Country generally is Rocky and Mountanous, and extremely overgrown with wood, yet here and there beautified with large rich Valleys, wherein are Lakes ten, twenty, yea ſixty miles in compaſs, out of which our great Rivers have their Beginnings.

Fourſcore miles (upon a direct line) to the Northweſt of *Scarborow*, a Ridge of Mountains run Northweſt and Northeaſt an hundred leagues, known by the name of the *White Mountains*, upon which lieth Snow all the year, and is a Land-mark twenty miles off at Sea. It is riſing ground from the Sea ſhore to theſe Hills, and they are inacceſſible but by the Gullies which the diſſolved Snow hath made; in theſe Gullies grow *Saven* Buſhes, which being taken hold of are a good help to the climbing Diſcoverer; upon the top of the higheſt of theſe Mountains is a large Level

or

or Plain of a days journey over, whereon nothing grows but Moss; at the farther end of this Plain is another Hill called the *Sugar-loaf*, to outward appearance a rude heap of massie stones piled one upon another, and you may as you ascend step from one stone to another, as if you were going up a pair of stairs, but winding still about the Hill till you come to the top, which will require half a days time, and yet it is not above a Mile, where there is also a Level of about an Acre of ground, with a pond of clear water in the midst of it; which you may hear run down, but how it ascends is a mystery. From this rocky Hill you may see the whole Country round about; it is far above the lower Clouds, and from hence we beheld a Vapour (like a great Pillar) drawn up by the Sun Beams out of a great Lake or Pond into the Air, where it was formed into a Cloud. The Country beyond these Hills Northward is daunting terrible, being full of rocky Hills, as thick as Mole-hills in a Meadow, and cloathed with infinite thick Woods.

New-England is by some affirmed to be an Island, bounded on the North with the River

River *Canada* (so called from Monsieur *Cane*) on the South with the River *Mohegan* or *Hudsons* River, so called because he was the first that discovered it. Some will have *America* to be an Island, which out of question must needs be, if there be a Northeast passage found out into the South Sea; it contains 1152400000 Acres. The discovery of the Northwest passage (which lies within the River of *Canada*) was undertaken with the help of some Protestant *Frenchmen*, which left *Canada* and retired to *Boston* about the year 1669. The Northeast people of *America*, i.e. *New-England*, &c. are judged to be *Tartars* called *Samoades*, being alike in complexion, shape, habit and manners, (see the *Globe*:) Their Language is very significant, using but few words, every word having a diverse signification, which is exprest by their gesture; as when they hold their head of one side the word signifieth one thing, holding their hand up when they pronounce it signifieth another thing. Their Speeches in their Assemblies are very gravely delivered, commonly in perfect *Hexameter* Verse, with great silence and attention, and answered again *ex tempore* after the same manner.

Having

Having given you some short Notes concerning the Country in general, I shall now enter upon the proposed Discovery of the Natural, Physical, and Chyrurgical Rarities; and that I may methodically deliver them unto you, I shall cast them into this form: 1. Birds. 2. Beasts. 3. Fishes. 4. Serpents and Insects. 5. Plants, of these 1. such Plants as are common with us, 2. of such Plants as are proper to the Country, 3. of such Plants as are proper to the Country and have no name known to us, 4. of such Plants as have sprung up since the *English* Planted and kept Cattle there, 5. of such Garden Herbs (amongst us) as do thrive there and of such as do not, 6. Of Stones, Minerals, Metals, and Earths.

First, Of Birds.

The Humming Bird.

THe *Humming Bird*, the least of all Birds, little bigger than a *Dor*, of variable glittering Colours, they feed upon Honey, which they suck out of Blossoms and

and Flowers with their long Needle-like Bills; they sleep all Winter, and are not to be seen till the Spring, at which time they breed in little Nests made up like a bottom of soft Silk-like matter, their Eggs no bigger than a white Pease, they hatch three or four at a time, and are proper to this Country.

The Troculus.

The *Troculus*, a small Bird, black and white, no bigger than a Swallow, the points of whose Feathers are sharp, which they stick into the sides of the Chymney (to rest themselves, their Legs being exceeding short) where they breed in Nests made like a Swallows Nest, but of a glewy substance, and which is not fastened to the Chymney as a Swallows Nest, but hangs down the Chymney by a clew-like string a yard long. They commonly have four or five young ones, and when they go away, which is much about the time that Swallows use to depart, they never fail to throw down one of their young Birds into the room by way of Gratitude. I have more than once observed, that against the ruin of the Family these Birds will suddenly forsake the house and come no more.

The

The Pilhannaw.

The *Pilhannaw* or *Mechquan*, much like the description of the *Indian Ruck*, a monstrous great Bird, a kind of Hawk, some say an Eagle, four times as big as a Goshawk, white Mail'd, having two or three purple Feathers in her head as long as Geeses Feathers they make Pens of, the Quills of these Feathers are purple, as big as Swans Quills and transparent; her Head is as big as a Childs of a year old, a very Princely Bird; when she soars abroad, all sort of feathered Creatures hide themselves, yet she never preys upon any of them, but upon *Fawns* and *Jaccals*: She Ayries in the Woods upon the high Hills of *Ossapy*, and is very rarely or seldome seen.

The Turkie.

The *Turkie*, who is blacker than ours; I have heard several credible persons affirm, they have seen *Turkie Cocks* that have weighed forty, yea sixty pound; but out of my personal experimental knowledge I can assure you, that I have eaten my share of a *Turkie Cock*, that when he was pull'd and garbidg'd, weighed thirty pound;

pound; and I have also seen threescore broods of young *Turkies* on the side of a Marsh, sunning of themselves in a morning betimes, but this was thirty years since, the *English* and the *Indian* having now destroyed the breed, so that 'tis very rare to meet with a wild *Turkie* in the Woods; but some of the *English* bring up great store of the wild kind, which remain about their Houses as tame as ours in *England*.

The Goose.

The *Goose*, of which there are three kinds; the *Gray Goose*, the *White Goose*, and the *Brant*: The *Goose* will live a long time; I once found in a *White Goose* three Hearts, she was a very old one, and so tuff, that we gladly gave her over although exceeding well roasted.

The Bloody-Flux Cured.

A Friend of mine of good Quality living sometime in *Virginia* was sore troubled for a long time with the *Bloody-Flux*, having tryed several Remedies by the advice of his Friends without any good effect; at last was induced with a longing desire to drink the Fat Dripping

of

of a Goose newly taken from the Fire, which absolutely cured him, who was in despair of ever recovering his health again.

The Gripe and Vulture.

The *Gripe*, which is of two kinds, the one with a white Head, the other with a black Head, this we take for the *Vulture*: They are both cowardly *Kites*, preying upon Fish cast up on the shore. In the year 1668. there was a great mortality of Eels in *Casco Bay*, thither resorted at the same time an infinite number of *Gripes*, insomuch that being shot by the Inhabitants they fed their Hogs with them for some weeks; at other times you shall seldom see above two or three in a dozen miles travelling. The Quill Feathers in their Wings make excellent Text Pens, and the Feathers of their Tail are highly esteemed by the *Indians* for their Arrows, they will not sing in flying; a *Gripes* Tail is worth a *Beavers* Skin up in the Country.

A Remedy for the Coldness and Pain of the Stomach.

The Skin of a *Gripe* dress with the down on, is good to wear upon the Stomach for the Pain and Coldness of it.

The

The Osprey.

The *Osprey*, which in this Country is white mail'd.

A Remedy for the Tooth-ach.

Their Beaks excell for the Tooth-ach, picking the Gums therewith till they bleed.

The Wobble.

The *Wobble*, an ill shaped Fowl, having no long Feathers in their Pinions, which is the reason they cannot fly, not much unlike the *Pengwin*; they are in the Spring very fat, or rather oyly, but pull'd and garbidg'd, and laid to the Fire to roast, they yield not one drop.

For Aches.

Our way (for they are very soveraign for *Aches*) is to make Mummy of them; that is, to salt them well, and dry them in an earthen pot well glazed in an Oven; or else (which is the better way) to burn them under ground for a day or two, then quarter them and stew them in a Tin Stew-pan with a very little water.

The Loone.

The *Loone* is a Water Fowl, alike in ſhape to the *Wobble*, and as virtual for Aches, which we order after the ſame manner.

The Owl.

The *Owl*, *Avis devia*, which are of three kinds, the great *Gray Owl* with Ears, the little *Gray Owl*, and the *White Owl* which is no bigger than a *Thruſh*.

The Turkie Buzzard.

The *Turkie Buzzard*, a kind of *Kite*, but as big as a *Turkie*, brown of colour, and very good meat.

What Birds are not to be found in New-England.

Now by what the Country hath not, you may gheſs at what it hath; it hath no *Nightingals*, nor *Larks*, nor *Bulfinches*, nor *Sparrows*, nor *Blackbirds*, nor *Mag-*

pies,

pies, nor *Jackdawes*, nor *Popinjays*, nor *Rooks*, nor *Pheasants*, nor *Woodcocks*, nor *Quails*, nor *Robins*, nor *Cuckoes*, &c.

Secondly, Of Beasts.

The Bear, which are generally black.

THe *Bear*, they live four months in Caves, that is all Winter; in the Spring they bring forth their young ones, they seldome have above three Cubbs in a litter, are very fat in the Fall of the Leaf with feeding upon Acorns, at which time they are excellent Venison; their Brains are venomous; they feed much upon water Plantane in the Spring and Summer, and Berries, and also upon a shell-fish called a *Horse-foot*, and are never mankind, i. e. fierce, but in rutting time, and then they walk the Country twenty, thirty, forty in a company, making a hideous noise with roaring, which you may hear a mile or two before they come so near to endanger the Traveller. About four years since, Acorns being very scarce up in the Country, some numbers of them came down

amongst the *English* Plantations, which generally are by the Sea side; at one Town called *Gorgiana* in the Province of *Meyn* (called also *New-Sommerset-shire*) they kill'd fourscore.

For Aches and Cold Swellings.

Their Grease is very good for Aches and Cold Swellings, the *Indians* anoint themselves therewith from top to toe, which hardens them against the cold weather. A black Bears Skin heretofore was worth forty shillings, now you may have one for ten, much used by the *English* for Beds and Coverlets, and by the *Indians* for Coats.

For pain and lameness upon Cold.

One *Edw. Andrews* being foxt, and falling backward cross a Thought in a Shallop or Fisher-boat, and taking cold upon it, grew crooked, lame, and full of pain, was cured, lying one Winter upon Bears Skins newly flead off, with some upon him, so that he sweat every night.

The Wolf.

The *Wolf*, of which there are two kinds; one with a round ball'd Foot, and

are

are in shape like mungrel Mastiffs, the other with a flat Foot, these are liker Greyhounds, and are called *Deer Wolfs*, because they are accustomed to prey upon *Deer*. A *Wolf* will eat a *Wolf* new dead, and so do Bears as I suppose, for their dead Carkases are never found, neither by the *Indian* nor *English*. They go a clicketing twelve days, and have as many Whelps at a Litter as a Bitch. The *Indian Dog* is a Creature begotten 'twixt a *Wolf* and a *Fox*, which the *Indians* lighting upon, bring up to hunt the *Deer* with. The *Wolf* is very numerous, and go in companies, sometimes ten, twenty, more or fewer, and so cunning, that seldome any are kill'd with Guns or Traps; but of late they have invented a way to destroy them, by binding four Mayeril Hooks a cross with a brown thread, and then wrapping some Wool about them, they dip them in melted Tallow till it be as round and as big as an Egg; these (when any Beast hath been kill'd by the *Wolves*) they scatter by the dead Carkase, after they have beaten off the *Wolves*; about Midnight the *Wolves* are sure to return again to the place where they left the slaughtered Beast, and the

first thing they venture upon will be these balls of fat.

For old Aches.

A black *Wolfs* Skin is worth a *Beaver* Skin among the *Indians*, being highly esteemed for helping old Aches in old people; worn as a Coat; they but not mankind, as in *Ireland* and other Countries, but do much harm by destroying of our *English* Cattle.

The Ounce.

The *Ounce* or *Wild Cat*, is about the bigness of two lusty Ram Cats, preys upon Deer and our *English* Poultrey: I once found six whole Ducks in the belly of one I killed by a Pond side: Their Flesh roasted is as good as Lamb, and as white.

For Aches and shrunk Sinews.

Their Grease is soveraign for all manner of Aches and shrunk Sinews: Their Skins are accounted good Fur, but somewhat course,

The

The Raccoon.

The *Raccoon* liveth in hollow trees, and is about the size of a *Gib Cat*; they feed upon Mass, and do infest our *Indian* Corn very much; they will be exceeding fat in Autumn; their flesh is somewhat dark, but good food roasted.

For Bruises and Aches.

Their Fat is excellent for Bruises and Aches. Their Skins are esteemed a good deep Fur; but yet as the *Wild Cats* somewhat coarse.

The Porcupine.

The *Porcupine* in some parts of the Countrey Eastward, towards the *French*, are as big as an ordinary Mungrel Cur; a very angry Creature and dangerous, shooting a whole shower of Quills with a rowse at their enemies, which are of that nature, that wherever they stick in the flesh, they will work through in a short time if not prevented by pulling of them out. The *Indians* make use of their Quills, which are hardly a handful long, to adorn

the edges of their birchen dishes, and weave (dying some of them red, others yellow and blew) curious bags or pouches, in works like *Turkie-work*.

The Beaver, Canis Ponticus, Amphybious.

The *Beaver*, whose old ones are as big as an *Otter*, or rather bigger, a Creature of a rare instinct, as may apparently be seen in their artificial Dam-heads to raise the water in the Ponds where they keep, and their houses having three stories, which would be too large to discourse: They have all of them four Cods hanging outwardly between their hinder legs, two of them are soft or oyly, and two solid or hard; the *Indians* say they are *Hermaphrodites*.

For Wind in the Stomach.

Their solid Cods are much used in Physick: Our *Englishwomen* in this Country use the powder grated, as much as will lye upon a shilling in a draught of *Fiol* Wine, for Wind in the Stomach and Belly, and venture many times in such cases to give it to Women with Child: Their Tails are flat, and covered with Scales without hair, which

which being flead off, and the Tail boiled, proves exceeding good meat, being all Fat, and as sweet as Marrow.

The Moose Deer.

The *Moose Deer*, which is a very goodly Creature, some of them twelve foot high, with exceeding fair Horns with broad Palms, some of them two fathom from the tip of one Horn to the other; they commonly have three *Fawns* at a time; their flesh is not dry like Deers flesh, but moist and lushious somewhat like Horse flesh (as they judge that have tasted of both) but very wholsome. The flesh of their *Fawns* is an incomparable dish, beyond the flesh of an Asses Foal so highly esteemed by the *Romans*, or that of young Spaniel Puppies so much cried up in our days in *France* and *England*.

Moose Horns better for Physick use than Harts Horns.

Their Horns are far better (in my opinion) for Physick than the Horns of other Deer, as being of a stronger nature: As for their Claws, which both *Englishmen* and *French* make use of for *Elk*, I cannot approve

approve so to be from the Effects, having had some trial of it; besides, all that write of the *Elk*, describe him with a tuft of hair on the left Leg behind, a little above the pastern joynt on the outside of the Leg, not unlike the tuft (as I conceive) that groweth upon the Breast of a *Turkie Cock*, which I could never yet see upon the Leg of a *Moose*, and I have seen some number of them.

For Children breeding Teeth.

The *Indian Webbes* make use of the broad Teeth of the *Fawns* to hang about their Childrens Neck when they are breeding of their Teeth. The Tongue of a grown *Moose*, dried in the smoak after the *Indian* manner, is a dish for a *Sagamor*.

The Maccarib.

The *Maccarib*, *Caribo*, or *Pohano*, a kind of Deer, as big as a Stag, round hooved, smooth hair'd and soft as silk; their Horns grow backwards a long their backs to their rumps, and turn again a handful beyond their Nose, having another Horn in the middle of their Forehead, about half a yard long, very straight, but wreathed

wreathed like an *Unicorns* Horn, of a brown jettie colour, and very smooth: The Creature is no where to be found, but upon Cape *Sable* in the *French* Quarters, and there too very rarely, they being not numerous; some few of their Skins and their streight Horns are (but very sparingly) brought to the *English*.

The Fox.

The *Fox*, which differeth not much from ours, but are somewhat less; a black *Fox* Skin heretofore was wont to be valued at fifty and sixty pound, but now you may have them for twenty shillings; indeed there is not any in *New-England* that are perfectly black, but silver hair'd, that is sprinkled with grey hairs.

The Jaccal.

The *Jaccal*, is a Creature that hunts the *Lions* prey, a shrew'd sign that there are *Lions* upon the Continent; there are those that are yet living in the Countrey, that do constantly affirm; that about six or seven and thirty years since an *Indian* shot

ſhot a young *Lion*, ſleeping upon the body of an Oak blown up by the roots, with an Arrow, not far from Cape *Anne*, and ſold the Skin to the *Engliſh*. But to ſay ſomething of the *Jaccal*, they are ordinarily leſs than *Foxes*, of the colour of a gray Rabbet, and do not ſcent nothing near ſo ſtrong as a *Fox*; ſome of the *Indians* will eat of them: Their Greaſe is good for all that *Fox* Greaſe is good for, but weaker; they are very numerous.

The Hare.

The *Hare* in *New-England* is no bigger than our *Engliſh* Rabbets, of the ſame colour, but withall having yellow and black ſtrokes down the ribs; in Winter they are milk white, and as the Spring approacheth they come to their colour; when the Snow lies upon the ground they are very bitter with feeding upon the bark of Spruce, and the like.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, Of Fishes.

PLiny and *Isadore* write there are not above 144 Kinds of Fishes, but to my knowledge there are nearer 300: I suppose *America* was not known to *Pliny* and *Isadore*.

A Catalogue of Fish, that is, of those that are to be seen between the English Coast and America, *and those proper to the Countrey.*

Alderling.
Alize, *Alewife*, because great bellied; *Olasle*, *Oldwife*, *Allow.*
Anchova or *Sea Minnow.*
Aleport.
Albicore.
Barble.
Barracha.
Barracoutha, a Fish peculiar to the *West-Indies.*
Barsticle.
Basse.
Sea Bishop, proper to the *Norway* Seas.

River

River Bleak or *Bley*, a *River Swallow.*
Sea Bleak or *Bley*, or *Sea Camelion.*
Blew Fish or *Hound Fish*, two kinds, *speckled Hound Fish*, and *blew Hound Fish* called *Horse Fish.*
Bonito or *Dozado*, or *Spanish Dolphin.*
River Bream.
Sea Bream.
Cud Bream.
Bullhead or *Indian Muscle.*
River Bulls.
Burfish.
Burret.
Cackarel or *Laxe.*
Calemarie or *Sea Clerk.*
Catfish.
Carp.
Chare, a Fish proper to the River *Wimander* in *Lancashire.*
Sea Chough.
Chub or *Chevin.*
Cony Fish.
Clam or *Clamp.*
Sea Cob.
Cockes, or *Coccles*, or *Coquil.*
Cook Fish.
Rock Cod.
Sea Cod or *Sea Whiting.*

Crab,

Crab, divers kinds, as the *Sea Crab*, *Boat-fish*, *River Crab*, *Sea Lion*, *&c.*
Sea Cucumber.
Cunger or *Sea Eel.*
Cunner or *Sea Roach.*
Cur.
Currier, *Post*, or *Lacquey* of the Sea.
Crumpfish or *Torpedo.*
Cuttle, or *Sleeves*, or *Sea Angler.*
Clupea, the *Tunnies* enemy.
Sea Cornet.
Cornuta or *Horned Fish.*
Dace, *Dare*, or *Dart.*
Sea Dart, *Javelins.*
Dogfish or *Tubarone.*
Dolphin.
Dorce.
Dorrie, *Goldfish.*
Golden-eye, *Gilt-pole*, or *Godline*, *Yellow-heads.*
Sea Dragon or *Sea Spider*, *Quaviner.*
Drum, a Fish frequent in the *West Indies.*
Sea Emperour or *Sword Fish.*
Eel, of which divers kinds.
Sea Elephant, the Leather of this Fish will never rot, excellent for Thongs.
Ears of the Sea.
Flayl Fish.

Flownder

Flownder or *Flook*, the young ones are called *Dabs*.

Sea Flownder or *Flowre*.

Sea Fox.

Frogfish.

Frostfish.

Frutola, a broad plain Fish with a Tail like a half Moon.

Sea Flea.

Gallyfish.

Grandpiss or *Herring Hog*, this, as all Fish of extraordinary size, are accounted Regal Fishes.

Grayling.

Greedigut.

Groundling.

Gudgin.

Gulf.

Sea Grape.

Gull.

Gurnard.

Hake.

Haccle or *Sticklebacks*.

Haddock.

Horse Foot or *Asses Hoof*.

Herring.

Hallibut or *Sea Pheasant*. Some will have the *Turbut* all one, others distinguish them,

them, calling the young Fish of the first *Buttis*, and of the other *Birt*. There is no question to be made of it but that they are distinct kinds of Fish.

Sea Hare.
Sea Hawk.
Hartfish.
Sea Hermit.
Henfish.
Sea Hind.
Hornbeak, *Sea Ruff* and *Reeves.*
Sea Horseman.
Hog or *Flying Fish.*
Sea Kite or *Flying Swallow.*
Lampret or *Lamprel.*
Lampreys or *Lamprones.*
Limpin.
Ling, *Sea Beef*; the smaller sort is called *Cusk.*
Sea Lanthorn.
Sea Liver.
Lobster.
Sea Lizard.
Sea Locusts.
Lump, *Poddle*, or *Sea Owl.*
Lanter.
Lux, peculiar to the River *Rhine.*
Sea Lights.

Luna, a very small Fish, but exceeding beautiful, broad bodied and blewish of colour; when it swims, the Fins make a Circle like the Moon.

Mayeril.

Maid.

Manatee.

Mola, a Fish like a lump of Flesh, taken in the *Venetian* Sea.

Millers Thumb, *Mulcet* or *Pollard.*

Molefish.

Minnow, called likewise a *Pink*; the same name is given to young *Salmon*; it is called also a *Wirlin.*

Monkefish.

Morse, *River* or *Sea Horse*, fresh water *Mullet.*

Sea Mullet, *Botargo* or *Pefarga* is made of their Spawn.

Muscle, divers kinds.

Navelfish.

Nunfish.

Needlefish.

Sea Nettle.

Oyster.

Occulata.

Perch or *River Partridge.*

Pollack.

Piper

Piper or *Gavefish.*
Periwig.
Periwincle or *Sea Snail* or *Whelk.*
Pike, or *Fresh-water Wolf*, or *River Wolf*, *Luce* and *Lucerne*, which is an over-grown *Pike.*
Pilchard, when they are dried as *Red Herrings* they are called *Fumades.*
Pilot Fish.
Plaice or *Sea Sparrow.*
Polipe or *Pour-Contrel.*
Porpuise or *Porpiss*, *Molebut*, *Sea Hog*, *Sus Marinus*, *Tursion.*
Priest Fish or *Sea Priest.*
Prawn or *Crangone.*
Punger.
Patella.
Powt, the *Feathered Fish*, or *Fork Fish.*
River Powt.
Purfefish or *Indian Reversus*, like an *Eel*, having a Skin on the hinder part of her Head, like a Purse, with strings, which will open and shut.
Parratfish.
Purplefish.
Porgee.
Remora, or *Suck Stone*, or *Stop Ship.*
Sea Raven.

Roch or *Roach.*

Rochet or *Rouget.*

Ruff or *Pope.*

Sea Ram.

Salmon.

Sailfish.

Scallops or *Venus Cockle.*

Scate, or *Ray*, or *Grisslefish*; of which divers kinds, as *sharp snowted Ray*, *Rock Ray*, *&c.*

Shad.

Shallow.

Sharpling.

Spurling.

Sculpin.

Sheepshead.

Soles, or *Tonguefish*, or *Sea Capon*, or *Sea Partridge.*

Seal, or *Soil*, or *Zeal.*

Sea Calf, and (as some will have it) *Molebut.*

Sheathfish.

Sea Scales.

Sturgeon, of the Roe of this Fish they make *Caviare* or *Cavialtie.*

Shark or *Bunch*, several kinds.

Smelt.

Snaccot.

Shrimp

Shrimp.
Spyfish.
Spitefish.
Sprat.
Spungefish.
Squill.
Squid.
Sunfish.
Starfish
Swordfish.
Tench.
Thornback or *Neptunes Beard.*
Thunnie, they cut the Fish in pieces like shingles and powder it, and this they call *Melandria.*
Sea Toad.
Tortoise, Torteise, Tortuga, Tortisse, Turcle or *Turtle*, of divers kinds.
Trout.
Turbut.
Sea Tun.
Sea Tree.
Uraniscopus.
Vlatife or *Sawfish*, having a Saw in his Forehead three foot long, and very sharp.
Umber.
Sea Urchin.

Sea

Sea Unicorn or *Sea Mononeros.*
Whale, many kinds.
Whiting or *Merling*, the young ones are called *Weerlings* and *Mops.*
Whore.
Yardfish, Asses Prick or *Shamefish.*

The Sturgeon.

The *Sturgeon*, of whose Sounds is made Isinglass, a kind of Glew much used in Physick: This Fish is here in great plenty, and in some Rivers so numerous, that it is hazardous for Canoes and the like small Vessels to pass to and again, as in *Pechipscut* River to the Eastward.

The Cod.

The *Cod*, which is a staple Commodity in the Country.

To stop Fluxes of Blood.

In the Head of this Fish is found a Stone, or rather a Bone, which being pulveriz'd and drank in any convenient liquor, will stop Womens overflowing Courses notably: Likewise,

For

For the Stone.

There is a Stone found in their Bellies, in a Bladder against their Navel, which being pulveriz'd and drank in White-wine Posset or Ale, is present Remedy for the Stone.

To heal a green Cut.

About their Fins you may find a kind of Lowse, which healeth a green Cut in short time.

To restore them that have melted their Grease.

Their Livers and Sounds eaten, is a good Medicine for to restore them that have melted their Grease.

The Dogfish.

The *Dogfish*, a ravenous Fish.

For the Toothach.

Upon whose Back grows a Thorn two or three Inches long, that helps the Toothach, scarifying the Gums therewith.

Their Skins are good to cover Boxes and Instrument Cases.

The Stingray.

The *Stingray*, a large Fish, of a rough Skin, good to cover Boxes and Hafts of Knives, and Rapier sticks.

The Tortous.

The *Turtle* or *Tortous*, of which there are three kinds: 1. The Land *Turtle*; they are found in dry sandy Banks, under old Houses, and never go into the water.

For the Ptisick, Consumption, and Morbus Gallicus.

They are good for the Ptisick and Consumptions, and some say the *Morbus Gallicus.*

2. The River *Turtle*, which are venomous and stink.

3. The *Turtle* that lives in Lakes and is called in *Virginia* a *Terrapine.*

The Soile.

The *Soile* or *Sea Calf*, a Creature that brings forth her young ones upon dry land, but at other times keeps in the Sea preying upon Fish.

For

For Scalds and Burns, and for the Mother. The Oyl of it is much uſed by the *Indians*, who eat of it with their Fiſh; and anoint their limbs therewith, and their Wounds and Sores: It is very good for Scalds and Burns; and the fume of it, being caſt upon Coals, will bring Women out of the Mother Fits. The Hair upon the young ones is white, and as ſoft as ſilk; their Skins, with the Hair on, are good to make Gloves for the Winter.

The Sperma Ceti Whale.

The *Sperma Ceti Whale* differeth from the *Whales* that yield us Whale-bones, for the firſt hath great and long Teeth, the other is nothing but Bones with Taſſels hanging from their Jaws, with which they ſuck in their prey.

What Sperma Ceti is.

It is not long ſince a *Sperma Ceti Whale* or two were caſt upon the ſhore, not far from *Boſton* in the *Maſſachuſets Bay*, which being cut into ſmall pieces and boiled in Cauldrons, yielded plenty of Oyl; the Oyl put up into Hogſheads, and ſtow'd into Cellars for ſome time, Candies at the bottom,

bottom, it may be one quarter; then the Oyl is drawn off, and the Candied Stuff put up into convenient Vessels is sold for *Sperma Ceti*, and is right *Sperma Ceti*.

For Bruises and Aches.

The Oyl that was drawn off Candies again and again, if well ordered; and is admirable for Bruises and Aches.

What Ambergreece is.

Now you must understand this *Whale* feeds upon *Ambergreece*, as is apparent, finding it in the *Whales* Maw in great quantity, but altered and excrementitious: I conceive that *Ambergreece* is no other than a kind of Mushroom growing at the bottom of some Seas; I was once shewed (by a Mariner) a piece of *Ambergreece* having a root to it like that of the land Mushroom, which the *Whale* breaking up, some scape his devouring Paunch, and is afterwards cast upon shore.

The Coccle.

A kind of *Coccle*, of whose Shell the *Indians* make their Beads called *Wompampeag* and *Mohaicks*, the first are white, the other blew, both Orient, and beautified

tified with a purple Vein. The white Beads are very good to ſtanch Blood.

The Scarlet Muſcle.

The *Scarlet Muſcle*, at *Paſchatawey* a Plantation about fifty leagues by Sea Eaſtward from *Boſton*, in a ſmall *Cove* called *Bakers Cove* there is found this kind of *Muſcle* which hath a purple Vein, which being pricked with a Needle yieldeth a perfect purple or ſcarlet juice, dying Linnen ſo that no waſhing will wear it out, but keeps its luſtre many years: We mark our Handkerchiefs and Shirts with it.

Fiſh of greateſt Eſteem in the Weſt-Indies.

The *Indians* of *Peru* eſteem of three Fiſhes more than any other, *viz.* the *Sea Terteiſe*, the *Tubaron*, and the *Manate* or *Sea Cow*; but in *New-England* the *Indians* have in greateſt requeſt, the *Baſs*, the *Sturgeon*, the *Salmon*, the *Lamprey*, the *Eel*, the *Froſt-fiſh*, the *Lobſter* and the *Clam*.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, Of Serpents, and Insects.

The Pond Frog.

THe Pond *Frog*, which chirp in the Spring like *Sparows*, and croke like Toads in Autumn: Some of these when they set upon their breech are a Foot high; the *Indians* will tell you, that up in the Country there are Pond *Frogs* as big as a Child of a year old.

For Burns, Scalds, and Inflammations.

They are of a glistering brass colour, and very fat, which is excellent for Burns and Scaldings, to take out the Fire, and heal them, leaving no Scar; and is also very good to take away any Inflammation.

The Rattle Snake.

The *Rattle Snake*, who poysons with a Vapour that comes thorough two crooked Fangs in their Mouth; the hollow of these Fangs are as black as Ink: The *Indians*, when weary with travelling, will take

take them up with their bare hands, laying hold with one hand behind their Head, with the other taking hold of their Tail, and with their teeth tear off the Skin of their Backs, and feed upon them alive; which they say refresheth them.

For frozen Limbs, Aches, and Bruises.

They have Leafs of Fat in their Bellies, which is excellent to annoint frozen Limbs, and for Aches and Bruises wondrous sovereign. Their Hearts swallowed fresh is a good Antidote against their Venome; and their Liver (the Gall taken out) bruised and applied to their Bitings is a present Remedy.

Of Insects.

A Bug.

THere is a certain kind of *Bug* like a *Beetle*, but of a glistering brass colour, with four strong Tinsel Wings; their Bodies are full of Corruption or white Matter like a Maggot; being dead, and kept a while, they will stench odiously; they beat the *Humming Birds* from the Flowers.

The

The Wasp.

The *Wasps* in this Countrey are pied, black and white, breed in Hives made like a great Pine Apple, their entrance is at the lower end, the whole Hive is of an Ash Colour; but of what matter its made no man knows; Wax it is not, neither will it melt nor fry; but will take fire suddenly like Tinder: This they fasten to a Bow, or build it round about a low Bush, a Foot from the ground.

The flying Gloworm.

The flying *Gloworm*, flying in dark Summer Nights like sparks of Fire in great number; they are common liewise in *Palestina.*

Fifthly,

Fifthly, Of Plants.

AND

1. *Of such Plants as are common with us in* ENGLAND.

HEdghog-grass.
Mattweed.
Cats-tail.
Stichwort, commonly taken here by ignorant People for *Eyebright*; it blows in *June*.

Blew Flower-de-luce; the roots are not knobby, but long and streight, and very white, with a multitude of strings.

To provoke Vomit and for Bruises.

It is excellent for to provoke Vomiting, and for Bruises on the Feet or Face. They Flower in *June*, and grow upon dry sandy Hills as well as in low wet Grounds.

Yellow bastard Daffodill; it flowereth in *May*, the green leaves are spotted with black spots.

Dogstones, a kind of *Satyrion*, whereof there are several kinds groweth in our Salt Marshes.

To procure Love.

I once took notice of a wanton Womans compounding the solid Roots of this Plant with Wine, for an Amorous Cup; which wrought the desired effect.

Watercresses.

Red Lillies grow all over the Country innumerably amongst the small Bushes, and flower in *June*.

Wild Sorrel.

Alders Tongue comes not up till *June*; I have found it upon dry hilly grounds, in places where the water hath stood all Winter, in *August*, and did then make Oyntment of the Herb new gathered; the fairest Leaves grow amongst short *Hawthorn* Bushes, that are plentifully growing in such hollow places.

One Blade.

Lilly Convallie, with the yellow Flowers, grows upon rocky banks by the Sea.

Water Plantane, here called *Water-suck-leaves.*

For Burns and Scalds, and to draw Water out of swell'd Legs.

It is much used for Burns and Scalds, and to draw water out of swell'd Legs. *Bears* feed much upon this Plant, so do the *Moose Deer.*

Sea

Sea Plantane, three kinds.

Small-water Archer.

Autumn Bell Flower.

White Hellibore, which is the first Plant that springs up in this Country, and the first that withers; it grows in deep black Mould and Wet, in such abundance, that you may in a small compass gather whole Cart-loads of it.

Wounds and Aches Cured by the Indians.

For the Tooth-ach. For Herpes milliares.

The *Indians* Cure their Wounds with it, annointing the Wound first with Raccoons greese, or Wild-Cats greese, and strewing upon it the powder of the Roots; and for Aches they scarifie the grieved part, and annoint it with one of the foresaid Oyls, then strew upon it the powder: The powder of the Root put into a hollow Tooth, is good for the Tooth-ach: The Root sliced thin and boyled in Vineager, is very good against *Herpes Milliaris.*

Arsmart, both kinds.

Spurge Time, it grows upon dry sandy Sea Banks, and is very like to *Rupter-wort*, it is full of Milk.

Rupter-wort, with the white flower.

Jagged *Rose-penny-wort.*

Soda bariglia, or massacote, the Ashes of *Soda*, of which they make Glasses.

Glass-wort, here called *Kerrolia*, it grows abundantly in Salt Marshes.

St. John's-Wort.

St. Peter's-Wort.

Speed-well Chick-weed.

Male fluellin, or *Speed-well.*

Upright Peniroyal.

Wild-Mint.

Cat-Mint.

Egrimony.

The lesser *Clot-Bur.*

Water Lilly, with yellow Flowers, the *Indians* Eat the Roots, which are long a boiling, they tast like the Liver of a Sheep, the *Moose Deer* feed much upon them, at which time the *Indians* kill them, when their heads are under water.

Dragons, their leaves differ from all the kinds with us, they come up in *June*.

Violets of three kinds, the White Violet which is sweet, but not so strong as our Blew Violets; Blew Violets without sent, and a Reddish Violet without sent; they do not blow till *June*.

For

For swell'd Legs.

Wood-bine, good for hot swellings of the Legs, fomenting with the decoction, and applying the *Feces* in the form of a *Cataplasme.*

Salomons-Seal, of which there is three kinds; the first common in *England*, the second, *Virginia Salomons-Seal*, and the third, differing from both, is called *Treacle Berries*, having the perfect tast of Treacle when they are ripe; and will keep good along while; certainly a very wholsome Berry, and medicinable.

Doves-Foot.

Herb Robert.

Knobby Cranes Bill.

For Agues.

Ravens-Claw, which flowers in *May*; and is admirable for Agues.

Cinkfoil.

Tormentile.

Avens, with the leaf of *Mountane-Avens*, the flower and root of *English Avens.*

Strawberries.

Wild Angelica, *majoris* and *minoris.*

Alexanders, which grow upon Rocks by the Sea shore.

Yarrow, with the white Flower.

Columbines, of a flesh colour, growing upon Rocks.

Oak of Hierusalem.

Acharistion is an excellent Medicine for stopping of the Lungs upon Cold, Ptisick, &c.

Oak of Cappadocia, both much of a nature, but Oak of *Hierusalem* is stronger in operation; excellent for stuffing of the Lungs upon Colds, shortness of Wind, and the Ptisick; maladies that the Natives are often troubled with: I helped several of the *Indians* with a Drink made of two Gallons of *Molosses wort*, (for in that part of the Country where I abode, we made our Beer of Molosses, Water, Bran, chips of *Sassafras* Root, and a little Wormwood, well boiled,) into which I put of Oak of *Hierusalem*, Cat-mint, Sowthistle, of each one handful, of *Enula Campana* Root one Ounce, Liquorice scrap'd bruised and cut in peices, one Ounce, Sassafras Root cut into thin chips, one Ounce, Anny-seed and sweet Fennel-seed, of each one Spoonful bruised; boil these in a close Pot, upon a soft Fire to the consumption of one Gallon, then take it off, and strein it gently; you may if you will

boyl

boil the ſtreined liquor with Sugar to a Syrup, then when it is Cold, put it up into Glaſs Bottles, and take thereof three or four ſpoonfuls at a time, letting it run down your throat as leaſurely as poſſibly you can; do thus in the morning, in the Afternoon, and at Night going to bed.

Gooſe-Graſs, or *Clivers*.

Fearn.

Brakes.

Wood ſorrel, with the yellow flower.

Elm.

Line Tree, both kinds.

A way to draw out Oyl of Akrons, or the like, &c.

Maple; of the Aſhes of this Tree the *Indians* make a lye, with which they force out Oyl from Oak Akorns that is highly eſteemed by the *Indians*.

Dew-Graſs.

Earth-Nut, which are of divers kinds, one bearing very beautiful Flowers.

Fuſs-Balls, very large.

Muſhrooms, ſome long and no bigger than ones finger, others jagged flat, round, none like our great Muſhrooms in *England*, of theſe ſome are of a Scarlet colour, others a deep Yellow, *&c*.

Blew

Blew flowered *Pimpernel.*

Noble *Liver-wort*, one sort with white flowers, the other with blew.

Black-Berry.

Dew-Berry.

Rasp-Berry, here called *Mul-berry,*

Goose-Berries, of a deep red Colour.

Haw-thorn, the Haws being as big as Services, and very good to eat, and not so astringent as the Haws in *England.*

Toad flax.

Pellamount, or Mountain time.

Mouse-ear Minor.

The making of Oyl of Akrons. To strengthen weak Members. For Scall'd-heads.

There is *Oak* of three kinds, white, red and black, the white is excellent to make Canoes of, Shallopes, Ships, and other Vessels for the Sea, and for Claw-board, and Pipe-staves, the black is good to make Waynscot of; and out of the white Oak Acorns, (which is the Acorn Bears delight to feed upon): The Natives draw an Oyl, taking the rottenest Maple Wood, which being burnt to ashes, they make a strong Lye therewith, wherein they boyl their white Oak-Acorns until the Oyl swim on the top in great quantity; this they

they fleet off, and put into bladders to annoint their naked Limbs, which corrobarates them exceedingly; they eat it likewise with their Meat, it is an excellent clear and sweet Oyl: Of the Moss that grows at the roots of the white Oak the *Indesses* make a strong decoction, with which they help their *Paponses* or young Childrens scall'd Heads.

Juniper, which *Cardanus* saith is Cedar in hot Countries, and Juniper in cold Countries; it is hear very dwarfish and shrubby, growing for the most part by the Sea side.

Willow.

Spurge Lawrel, called here *Poyson berry*, it kills the *English* Cattle if they chance to feed upon it, especially Calves.

Gaul, or noble Mirtle.

Elder.

Dwarf Elder.

For a Cut with a Bruse.

Alder; An *Indian* Bruising and Cutting of his Knee with a fall, used no other remedy, than Alder Bark chewed fasting, and laid to it, which did soon heal it.

To take Fire out of a Burn.

The decoction is also excellent to take

the Fire out of a Burn or Scalld.

For Wounds and Cuts.

For Wounds and Cuts make a ſtrong decoction of Bark of Alder, pour of it into the Wound, and drink thereof.

Haſel.

For ſore Mouths, falling of the Pallat.

Filberd, both with hairy husks upon the Nuts, and ſetting hollow from the Nut, and fill'd with a kind of water of an aſtringent taſte; it is very good for ſore Mouths, and falling of the Pallat, as is the whole green Nut before it comes to Kernel, burnt and pulverized. The Kernels are ſeldom without maggots in them.

The Figure of the Walnut.

Walnut; the Nuts differ much from ours in *Europe*, they being ſmooth, much like a Nutmeg in ſhape, and not much bigger; ſome three cornered, all of them but thinly repleniſhed with Kernels.

Cheſtnuts,

Chestnuts; very sweet in taste, and may be (as they usually are) eaten raw; the *Indians* sell them to the *English* for twelve Pence the bushel.

Beech.

Ash.

Quick-beam, or *Wild-Ash.*

Coals of Birch pulverized and wrought with the white of an Egg to a Salve, is a gallant Remedy for dry scurfy Sores upon the Shins; and for Bruised Wounds and Cuts.

Birch, white and black; the bark of Birch is used by the *Indians* for bruised Wounds and Cuts, boyled very tender, and stampt betwixt two stones to a Plaister, and the decoction thereof poured into the Wound; And also to fetch the Fire out of Burns and Scalds.

Poplar, but differing in leaf.

Plumb Tree, several kinds, bearing some long, round, white, yellow, red, and black Plums; all differing in their Fruit from those in *England.*

Wild Purcelane.

Wood-wax, wherewith they dye many pretty Colours.

Red and Black *Currans.*

For

For the Gout, or any Ach.

Spunck, an excrescence growing out of black Birch, the *Indians* use it for Touchwood; and therewith they help the *Sciatica*, or Gout of the Hip, or any great Ach, burning the Patient with it in two or three places upon the Thigh, and upon certain Veins.

---

2. *Of such Plants as are proper to the Country.*

To ripen any Impostume or Swelling. For sore Mouths. The New-Englands standing Dish.

INdian Wheat, of which there is three sorts, yellow, red, and blew; the blew is commonly Ripe before the other a Month: Five or Six Grains of *Indian* Wheat hath produced in one year 600. It is hotter than our Wheat and clammy; excellent in *Cataplasms* to ripen any Swelling or impostume. The decoction of the blew Corn, is good to wash sore Mouths with: It is light of digestion, and the *English* make a kind of Loblolly of it,

to

to eat with Milk, which they call *Sampe*; they beat it in a Morter, and sift the flower out of it; the remainer they call *Hommi-ney*, which they put into a Pot of two or three Gallons, with Water, and boyl it upon a gentle Fire till it be like a Hasty Pudden; they put of this into Milk, and so eat it. Their Bread also they make of the *Homminey* so boiled, and mix their Flower with it, cast it into a deep Bason in which they form the Loaf, and then turn it out upon the Peel, and presently put it into the Oven before it spreads abroad; the Flower makes excellent Puddens.

Bastard Calamus Aromaticus, agrees with the description, but is not barren; they flower in *July*, and grow in wet places, as about the brinks of Ponds.

To keep the Feet warm.

The *English* make use of the Leaves to to keep their Feet warm. There is a little Beast called a *Muskquash*, that liveth in small Houses in the Ponds, like Mole Hills, that feed upon these Plants; their Cods sent as sweet and as strong as Musk, and will last along time handsomly wrap'd up in Cotton wool; they are very good to lay amongst Cloaths. *May* is the best time

time to kill them, for then their Cods sent strongest.

Wild-Leekes, which the *Indians* use much to eat with their fish.

A Plant like *Knavers-Mustard*, called *New-England* Mustard.

Mountain-Lillies, bearing many yellow Flowers, turning up their Leaves like the *Martigon*, or *Turks* Cap, spotted with small spots as deep as Safforn; they Flower in *July*.

One Berry, or Herb *True Love*. See the Figure.

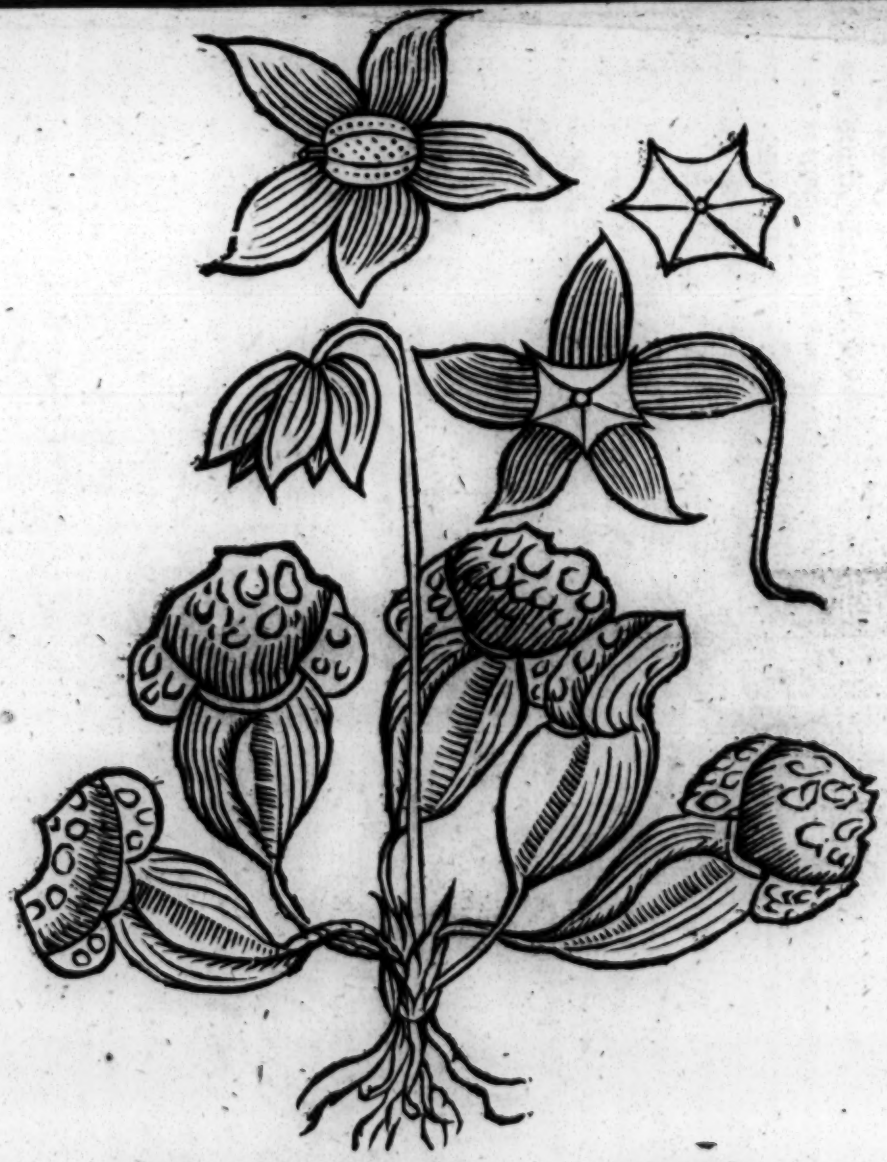
Tobacco, there is not much of it Planted in *New-England*; the *Indians* make use of a small kind with short round leaves called *Pooke*.

For Burns and Scalds.

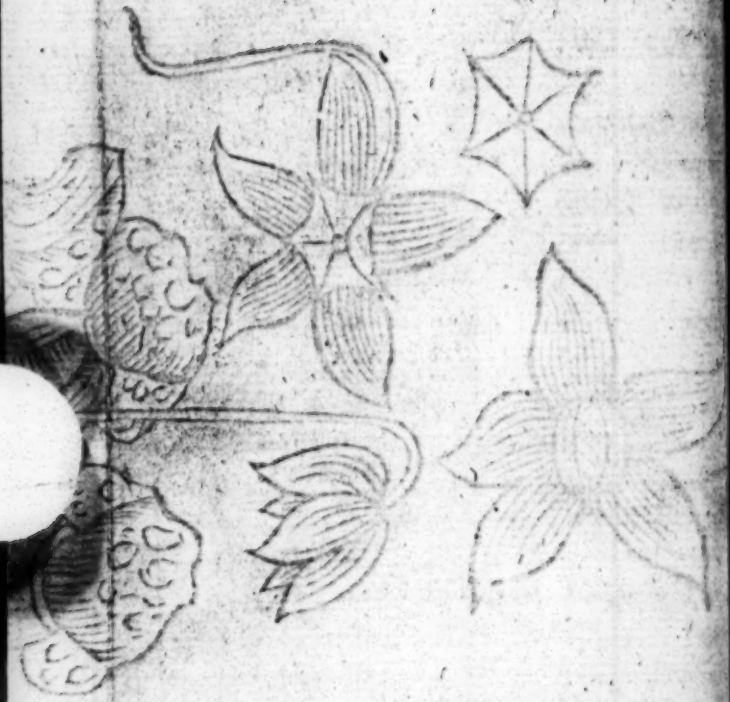
With a strong decoction of Tobacco they Cure Burns and Scalds, boiling it in Water from a Quart to a Pint, then wash the Sore therewith, and strew on the powder of dryed Tobacco.

Hollow Leaved Lavender, is a Plant that grows in salt Marshes overgrown with Moss, with one straight stalk about the bigness of an Oat straw, better than a Cubit high; upon the top standeth one

fantasti-



Hollow Leav'd Lavender. Page 54.



fantastical Flower, the Leaves grow close from the root, in shape like a Tankard, hollow, tough, and alwayes full of Water, the Root is made up of many small strings, growing only in the Moss, and not in the Earth, the whole Plant comes to its perfection in *August*, and then it has Leaves, Stalks, and Flowers as red as blood, excepting the Flower which hath some yellow admixt. I wonder where the knowledge of this Plant hath slept all this while, *i. e.* above Forty Years.

For all manner of Fluxes.

It is excellent for all manner of Fluxes.

Live for ever, a kind of *Cud-weed.*

Tree Primerose, taken by the Ignorant for *Scabious.*

A Solar Plant, as some will have it.

Maiden Hair, or *Cappellus veneris verus*, which ordinarily is half a Yard in height. The *Apothecaries* for shame now will substitute *Wall-Rue* no more for *Maiden Hair*, since it grows in abundance in *New-England*, from whence they may have good store.

Pirola, Two kinds. See the Figures, both of them excellent Wound Herbs.

Homer's Molley.

Lyf-

Lysimachus, or *Loose Strife*, it grows in dry grounds in the open Sun four foot high, Flowers from the middle of the Plant to the top, the Flowers purple, standing upon a small sheath or cod, which when it is ripe breaks and puts forth a white silken down, the stalk is red, and as big as ones Finger.

Marygold of Peru, of which there are two kinds, one bearing black seeds, the other black and white streak'd, this beareth the fairest flowers, commonly but one upon the very top of the stalk.

Treacle-Berries. See before *Salomons Seal.*

Oak of Hierusalem. See before.

Oak of Cappadocea. See before.

Earth-Nuts, differing much from those in *England*, one sort of them bears a most beautiful Flower.

For the Scurvy and Dropsie.

Sea-Tears, they grow upon the Sea banks in abundance, they are good for the Scurvy and Dropsie, boiled and eaten as a Sallade, and the broth drunk with it.

Indian Beans, better for Physick use than other Beans.

Indian Beans, falsly called *French beans* are better for Physick and Chyrurgery than

than our Garden Beans. *Probatum est:*

Squashes, but more truly *Squonter squashes*, a kind of Mellon, or rather Gourd, for they oftentimes degenerate into Gourds; some of these are green, some yellow, some longish like a Gourd, others round like an Apple, all of them pleasant food boyled and buttered, and season'd with Spice; but the yellow *Squash* called an Apple *Squash*, because like an Apple, and about the bigness of a Pome-water, is the best kind; they are much eaten by the *Indians* and the *English*, yet they breed the small white Worms (which Physitians call *Ascarides*,) in the long Gut that vex the Fundament with a perpetual itching, and a desire to go to stool.

Water-Mellon, it is a large Fruit, but nothing near so big as a Pompion, colour, smoother, and of a sad Grass green rounder, or more rightly *Sap-green*; with some yellowness admixt when ripe; the seeds are black, the flesh or pulpe exceeding juicy.

For heat and thirst in Feavers.

It is often given to those sick of Feavers, and other hot Diseases with good success.

New-

New-England Daysie, or *Primrose*, is the second kind of *Naval Wort* in *Johnson* upon *Gerard*; it flowers in *May*, and grows amongst Moss upon hilly Grounds and Rocks that are shady.

For Burns and Scalds.

It is very good for Burns and Scalds.

An Acharistos, or Medicine deserving thanks.

An *Indian* whose Thumb was swell'd, and very much inflamed, and full of pain, increasing and creeping along to the wrist, with little black spots under the Thumb against the Nail; I Cured it with this *Umbellicus veneris* Root and all, the Yolk of an Egg, and Wheat flower, *f. Cataplasme.*

Briony of Peru, (we call it though it grown hear) or rather *Scammony*; some take it for *Mechoacan*: The green Juice is absolutely Poyson; yet the Root when dry may safely be given to strong Bodies.

Red and *Black Currence.* See before.

Wild Damask Roses, single, but very large and sweet, but stiptick.

Sweet Fern, the Roots run one within another like a Net, being very long and spreading abroad under the upper crust of the

the Earth, sweet in taste, but withal astringent, much hunted after by our Swine: The *Scotch-men* that are in *New-England* have told me that it grows in *Scotland*.

For Fluxes.

The People boyl the tender tops in *Molosses* Beer, and in Possets for Fluxes, for which it is excellent.

Sarsaparilia, a Plant not yet sufficiently known by the *English*: Some say it is a kind of *Bind Weed*; we have in *New-England* two Plants, that go under the name of *Sarsaparilia*; the one not above a foot in height without Thorns, the other having the same Leaf, but is a shrub as high as a *Goose Berry Bush*, and full of sharp Thorns; this I esteem as the right, by the shape and savour of the Roots, but rather by the effects answerable to that we have from other parts of the World; It groweth upon dry Sandy banks by the Sea side, and upon the banks of Rivers, so far as the Salt water flowes; and within Land up in the Country, as some have reported.

Bill Berries, two kinds, Black and Sky Coloured, which is more frequent.

Tasted the heat of Feavers, and quench Thirst.

They are very good to allay the burning heat of Feavers, and hot Agues, either in Syrup or Conserve.

A most excellent Summer Dish.

They usually eat of them put into a Bason, with Milk, and sweetned a little more with Sugar and Spice, or for cold Stomachs, in Sack. The *Indians* dry them in the Sun, and sell them to the *English* by the Bushell, who make use of them instead of Currence, putting of them into Puddens, both boyled and baked, and into Water Grnel.

Knot Berry, or *Clowde Berry*, seldom ripe.

Sumach, differing from all that I did ever see in the Herbalists; our *English* Cattle devour it most abominably, leaving neither Leaf nor Branch, yet it sprouts again next Spring.

For Colds.

The *English* use to boyl it in Beer, and drink it for Colds; and so do the *Indians*, from whom the *English* had the Medicine.

Wild Cherry, they grow in clusters like Grapes,

Grapes, of the same bigness, blackish, red when ripe, and of a harsh taste.

For Fluxes.

They are also good for Fluxes.

Transplanted and manured, they grow exceeding fair.

Board Pine, is a very large Tree two or three Fadom about.

For Wounds.

It yields a very soveraign Turpentine for the Curing of desperate Wounds.

For Stabbs.

The *Indians* make use of the Moss boiled in Spring Water, for Stabbs, pouring in the Liquor, and applying the boiled Moss well stamp'd or beaten betwixt two stones.

For Burning and Scalding.

And for Burning and Scalding, they first take out the fire with a strong decoction of Alder Bark, then they lay upon it a Playster of the Bark of *Board Pine* first boyled tender, and beat to a Playster betwixt two stones.

To take Fire out of a Burne.

One *Christopher Luxe*, a Fisher-man, having burnt his Knee Pan, was healed

again by an *Indian Webb*, or Wife, (for so they call those Women that have Husbands;) She first made a strong decoction of Alder bark, with which she took out the Fire by Imbrocation, or letting of it drop upon the Sore, which would smoak notably with it; then she Playstered it with the Bark of *Board Pine*, or *Hemlock Tree*, boyled soft and stampt betwixt two stones, till is was as thin as brown Paper, and of the same Colour, she annointed the Playster with *Soyles Oyl*, and the Sore likewise, then she laid it on warm, and sometimes she made use of the bark of the *Larch Tree*.

To eat out proud Flesh in a Sore.

And to eat out the proud Flesh, they take a kind of *Earth Nut* boyled and stamped, and last of all, they apply to the Sore the Roots of *Water Lillies* boiled and stamped betwixt two stones, to a Playster.

For Stitches.

The *Firr Tree*, or *Pitch Tree*, the Tar that is made of all sorts of *Pitch Wood* is an excellent thing to take away those desperate Stitches of the Sides, which perpetually afflicteth those poor People that are stricken

ſtricken with the *Plague of the Back.*

Note. You muſt make a large Toaſt, or Cake ſlit and dip it in the Tar, and bind it warm to the Side.

The moſt common Diſeaſes in New England.

The *Black Pox*, the *Spotted Feaver*, the *Griping of the Guts*, the *Dropſie*, and the *Sciatica*, are the killing Deſeaſes in *New-England.*

The *Larch Tree*, which is the only Tree of all the Pines, that ſheds his Leaves before Winter; The other remaining Green all the Year: This is the Tree from which we gather that uſeful purging excrenſe *Agarick.*

For Wounds and Cuts.

The Leaves and Gum are both very good to heal Wounds and Cuts.

For Wounds with Bruiſes.

I Cured once a deſperate Bruiſe with a Cut upon the Knee Pan, with an Ungent made with the Leaves of the *Larch Tree*, and Hogs Greaſe, but the Gum is beſt.

Spruce is a goodly Tree, of which they make Maſts for Ships, and Sail Yards: It is generally conceived by thoſe that have

skill in Building of Ships, that here is absolutely the best Trees in the World, many of them being three Fathom about, and of great length.

An Acharistom for the Scurvy.

The tops of Green *Spruce* Boughs boiled in Bear, and drunk, is assuredly one of the best Remedies for the Scurvy, restoring the Infected party in a short time; they also make a Lotion of some of the decoction, adding Hony and Allum.

Hemlock Tree, a kind of *Spruce*, the bark of this Tree serves to dye Tawny; the Fishers Tan their Sails and Nets with it.

To break Sore or Swelling.

The *Indians* break and heal their Swellings and Sores with it, boyling the inner Bark of young *Hemlock* very well, then knocking of it betwixt two stones to a Playster, and annointing or soaking it in Soyls Oyl, they apply it to the Sore: It will break a Sore Swelling speedily.

One Berry, Herba Paris, or *True Love.*

Sassafras, or *Ague Tree.*

For

For heat in Feavers.

The Chips of the Root boyled in Beer is excellent to allay the hot rage of Feavers, being drunk.

For Bruises and dry Blows.

The Leaves of the same Tree are very good made into an Oyntment, for Bruises and dry Blows. The Bark of the Root we use instead of Cinamon; and it is Sold at the *Barbadoes* for two Shillings the Pound.

And why may not this be the Bark the Jesuits Powder was made of, that was so Famous not long since in *England*, for Agues?

Cran Berry, or *Bear Berry*, because Bears use much to feed upon them, is a small trayling Plant that grows in fast Marshes that are over-grown with Moss; the tender Branches (which are reddish) run out in great length, lying flat on the ground, where at distances, they take Root, over-spreading sometimes half a score Acres, sometimes in small parcels of about a Rood or the like; the Leaves are like Box, but greener, thick and glistering; the Blossoms are very like the Flowers of

our *English Night Shade*, after which succeed the Berries, hanging by long small foot stalks, no bigger than a hair; at first they are of a pale yellow Colour, afterwards red, and as big as a Cherry; some perfectly round, others Oval, all of them hollow, of a sower astringent taste; they are ripe in *August* and *September*.

For the Scurvy.

They are excellent against the Scurvy.

For the heat in Feavers.

They are also good to allay the fervour of hot Diseases.

The *Indians* and *English* use them much, boyling them with Sugar for Sauce to eat with their Meat; and it is a delicate Sauce, especially for roasted Mutton: Some make Tarts with them as with Goose Berries.

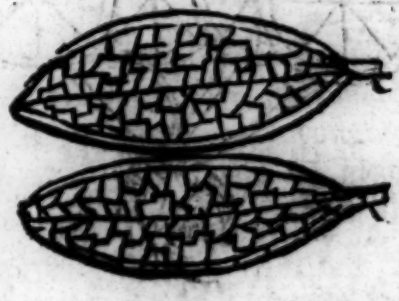
Vine, much differing in the Fruit, all of them very fleshy, some reasonably pleasant; others have a taste of Gun Powder, and these grow in Swamps, and low wet Grounds.

3. *Of ſuch Plants as are proper to the Country, and have no Name.*

(1.)

PIrola, or *Winter Green*, that kind which grows with us in *England* is common in *New-England*, but there is another plant which I judge to be a kind of *Pirola*, and proper to this Country, a very beautiful Plant; The ſhape of the Leaf and the juſt bigneſs of it you may ſee in the Figure.

The Leaf of the Plant judged to be a kind of Pirola.



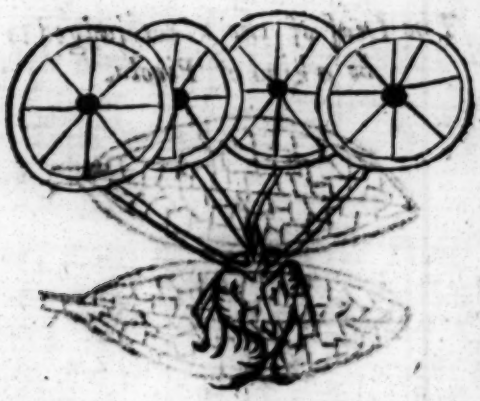
The Ground whereof is a Sap Green, embroydered (as it were) with many pale yellow Ribs, the whole Plant in ſhape is like

like *Semper vivum*, but far less, being not above a handful high, with one slender stalk, adorned with small pale yellow Flowers like the other *Pirola*. It groweth not every where, but in some certain small spots overgrown with Moss, close by Swamps and shady; they are green both Summer and Winter.

For wounds.

They are excellent Wound Herbs, but this I judge to be the better by far.

Probatum est.



2.

This Plant was brought to me by a neighbour, who (wandering in the Woods to find out his strayed Cattle,) lost himself for

for two Dayes, being as he ghessed eight or ten Miles from the Sea-side. The Root was pretty thick and black, having a number of small black strings growing from it, the stalks of the Leaves about a handful long, the Leaves were round and as big as a Silver five Shilling piece, of a sap or dark green Colour, with a line or ribb as black as Jeat round the Circumference, from whence came black lines or ribs at equal distance, all of them meeting in a black spot in the Center. If I had staid longer in the Country, I should have purposely made a Journey into those Parts where it was gathered, to discover if possible, the Stalk and Flower; but now I shall refer it to those that are younger, and better able to undergo the pains and trouble of finding it out; for I understood by the Natives, that it is not common, that is, every where to be found, no more then the embroydered *Pirola*, which also is a most elegant Plant, and which I did endeavour to bring over, but it perished at Sea.

For Wounds.

Clownes all heal, of *New-England*, is another Wound Herb not Inferiour to ours,

ours, but rather beyond it: Some of our *English* practitioners take it for *Vervene*, and use it for the same, wherein they are grosly mistaken.

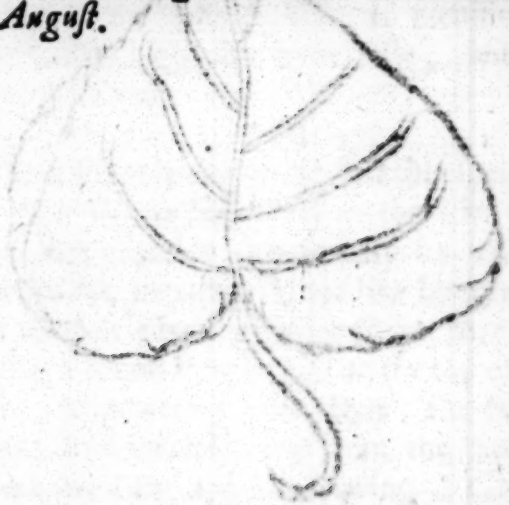
The Leaf is like a Nettle Leaf, but narrower and longer; the stalk about the bigness of a Nettle stalk, Champhered and hollow, and of a dusky red Colour; the Flowers are blew, small, and many, growing in spoky tusts at the top, and are not hooded, but having only four round Leaves, after which followeth an infinite of small longish light brown Seed; the Roots are knotty and matted together with an infinite number of small white strings; the whole Plant is commonly two Cubits high, bitter in taste, with a Rosenie savour.

(3.)

This Plant is one of the first that springs up after White *Hellibore*, in the like wet and black grounds, commonly by *Hellibore*, with a sheath or Hood like Dragons, but the pestle is of another shape, that is, having a round Purple Ball on the top of it, beset (as it were) with Burs; the hood shoots forth immediately from the Root, before any Leaf appears, having a Green

sprig

ſprig growing faſt by it, like the ſmaller *Horſe Tayl*, about the latter end of *April* the Hood and Sprig wither away, and there comes forth in the room a Bud, like the Bud of the *Walnut Tree*, but bigger; the top of it is of a pale Green Colour, covered with brown skins like an Onion, white underneath the Leaves, which ſpread in time out of the Bud, grow from the root with a ſtalk a Foot long, and are as big as the great *Bur Dock* Leaves, and of the colour; the Roots are many, and of the bigneſs of the ſteel of a Tobacco Pipe, and very white; the whole Plant ſents as ſtrong as a Fox; it continues till *Auguſt*.



A

A Branch of the Humming Bird Tree.

(4.)

This Plant the *Humming Bird* feedeth upon, it groweth likewise in wet grounds, and is not at its full growth till *July*, and then it is two Cubits high and better, the Leaves are thin, and of a pale green Colour, some of them as big as a Nettle Leaf, it spreads into many Branches, knotty at the setting on, and of a purple Colour, and garnished on the top with many hollow dangling Flowers of a bright yellow Colour, speckled with a deeper yellow as it were shadowed, the Stalkes are as hollow as a Kix, and so are the Roots, which are transparent, very tender, and and full of a yellowish juice.

For Bruises and Aches upon strokes.

The *Indians* make use of it for Aches, being bruised between two stones, and laid to cold but made (after the *English* manner) into an unguent with Hogs Grease, there is not a more soveraign remedy for bruises of what kind soever; and for Aches upon Stroaks.

In *August*, 1670. in a Swamp amongst *Alders*, I found a sort of Tree *Sow Thistle*, the Stalks of some two or three Inches, about,

about, as hollow as a Kix and very brittle, the Leaves were smooth, and in shape like *Souchus lævis*, i. e. *Hares Lettice*, but longer, some about a Foot, these grow at a distance one from another, almost to the top, where it begins to put forth Flowers between the Leaves and the Stalk, the top of the stalk runs out into a spike, beset about with Flowers like Sow Thistle, of a blew or azure colour: I brought home one of the Plants which was between twelve and thirteen Foot in length, I wondered at it the more for that so large and tall a Plant should grow from so small a Root, consisting of slender white strings little bigger than Bents, and not many of them, and none above a Finger long, spreading under the upper crust of the Earth; the whole Plant is full of Milk, and of a strong savour.

(5.)

This Plant I found in a gloomy dry Wood under an Oak, 1670. the 18*th* of *August*, afterwards I found it in open Champain grounds, but yet somewhat scarce: The Root is about the bigness of a *French* Walnut, the Bark thereof is

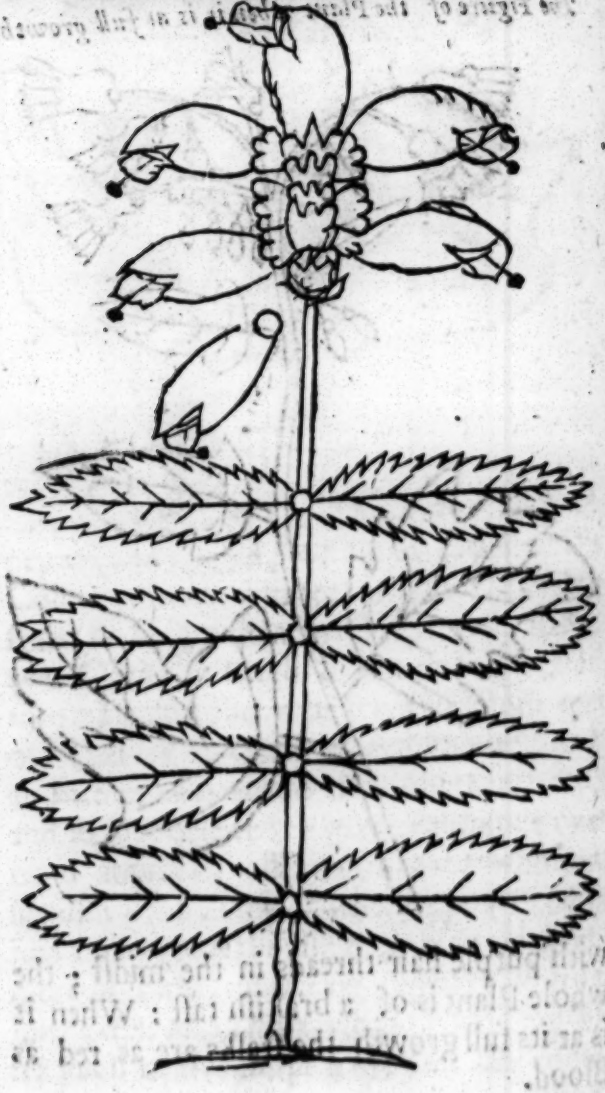
 brown

The Plant when it springs up first.

brown, and rugged, within of a yellowish Colour, from whence ariseth a slender stalk, no bigger than an Oat straw, about two Cubits in height, somewhat better then a handful above the Root shooteth out one Leaf of a Grass Green colour, and an Inch or two above that, another Leaf, and so four or five at a greater distance one from another, till they come within a handful of the top, where upon slender foot stalks grow the Flowers four or five, more or fewer, clustering together in pale long green husks milk white, consisting of ten small Leaves, snipt a little on the edges with

The Figure of the Plant when it is at full growth.

with purple hair threads in the midſt; the whole Plant is of a brakiſh taſt: When it is at its full growth the ſtalks are as red as Blood.



(6.)

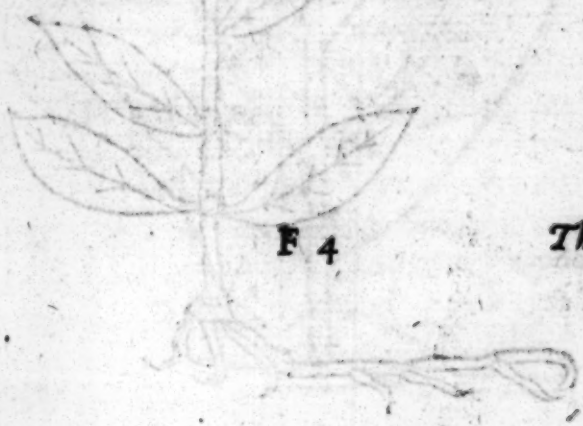
This Plant Flowers in *August*, and grows in wet Ground; it is about three or four foot in height, having a ſquare ſlender ſtalk chamfered, hollow and tuff, the Leaves grow at certain diſtances one againſt another, of the colour of *Agrimony* Leaves ſharpe pointed, broadeſt in the midſt about an Inch and half, and three or four Inches in length, ſnipt about the edges like a Nettle Leaf, at the top of the Stalk for four or five Inches thick, ſet with pale green husks, out of which the Flowers grow, conſiſting of one Leaf, ſhaped like the head of a Serpent, opening at the top like a mouth, and hollow throughout, containing four crooked pointels, and on the top of every pointel a ſmall gliſtering green button, covered with a little white woolly matter, by which they are with the pointels faſtened cloſe together and ſhore up the tip of the upper chap, the crooked pointels are very ſtiff and hard, from the bottom of the husks, wherein the Flower ſtands, from the top of the Seed Veſſel, ſhoots out a white thread which runs in at the bottom of the Flower, and ſo

out at the mouth; the whole Flower is milk white, the inside of the chaps reddish, the Root I did not observe.

7. This

(7.)

This Plant I take for a varigated Herb *Paris*, *True Love* or *One Berry*, or rather *One Flower*, which is milk white, and made up with four Leaves, with many black threads in the middle, upon every thread grows a Berry (when the Leaves of of the Flower are fallen) as big as a white peaſe, of a light red colour when they are ripe, and cluſtering together in a round form as big as a Pullets Egg, which at diſtance ſhews but as one Berry, very pleaſant in taſte, and not unwholſome; the Root, Leaf, and Flower differ not from our *Engliſh* kind, and their time of blooming and ripening agree, and therefore doubtleſs a kind of *Herba Paris*.



The small Sun Flower, or Marygold of America.

(8.)

This Plant is taken by our Simplists to be a kind of *Golden Rod*, by others for *Sarazens Consound*, I judge it to be a kind of small *Sun Flower*, or *Marygold* of the *West Indies*; the Root is brown and slender, a foot and half in length, running a slope under the upper face of the Earth, with some strings here and there, the stalk as big as the steal of a Tobacco pipe, full of pith, commonly brownish, sometimes purple, three or four foot high, the Leaves grow at a distance one against another, rough, hard, green above, and gray underneath, slightly snipt and the ribs appear most on the back side of the Leaf, the Flower is of a bright yellow, with little yellow cups in the midst, as in the *Mary gold* of *Peru*, with black threads in them with yellow pointels, the Flower spreads it self abroad out of a cup made up of many green beards, not unlike a Thistle; Within a handful of the top of the stalk (when the Flower is fallen, growes an excrense or knob as big as a Walnut, which being broken yieldeth a kind of *Turpentine* or rather *Rosen*.

What

What Cutchenele is.

The ſtalk beneath and above the knob, covered with a multitude of ſmall Bugs, about the bigneſs of a great flea, which I preſume will make good *Cutchenele*, ordered as they ſhould be before they come to have Wings: They make a perfect Scarlet Colour to Paint with, and durable.

---

4. *Of ſuch Plants as have ſprung up ſince the* Engliſh *Planted and kept Cattle in* New-England.

Couch Graſs.
Shepherds Purſe.
Dandelion.
Groundſel.
Sow Thiſtle.
Wild Arrach.
Night Shade, with the white Flower.
Nettles ſtinging, which was the firſt Plant taken notice of.
Mallowes.

Plantain,

Plantain, which the *Indians* call *English-Mans Foot*, as though produced by their treading.

Black Henbane.

Wormwood.

Sharp pointed Dock.

Patience.

Bloodwort.

And I suspect *Adders Tongue.*

Knot Grass.

Cheek weed.

Compherie, with the white Flower.

May weed, excellent for the Mother; some of our *English* Housewives call it *Iron Wort*, and make a good Unguent for old Sores.

The great *Clot Bur.*

Mullin, with the white Flower.

Q. What became of the influence of those Planets that produce and govern these Planets before this time!

I have now done with such Plants as grow wild in the Country in great plenty, (although I have not mentioned all) I shall now in the Fifth place give you to understand

ſtand what *Engliſh* Herbs we have growing in our Gardens that proſper there as well as in their proper Soil, and of ſuch as do not, and alſo of ſuch as will not grow there at all.

---

5. Of ſuch Garden Herbs (amongſt us) as do thrive there, and of ſuch as do not.

CAbbidge growes there exceeding well.
Lettice.
Sorrel.
Parſley.
Marygold.
French Mallowes
Chervel.
Burnet.
Winter Savory.
Summer Savory.
Time.
Sage.
Carrats.
Parſnips of a prodigious ſize.
Red Beetes.

Radiſhes.

Radishes.
Turnips.
Purslain.
Wheat.
Rye.
Barley, which commonly degenerates into *Oats.*
Oats.

Pease of all sorts, and the best in the World; I never heard of, nor did see in eight Years time, one Worm eaten Pea.

Garden Beans.

Naked Oats, there called *Silpee*, an excellent grain used insteed of Oat Meal, they dry it in an Oven, or in a Pan upon the fire, then beat it small in a Morter.

Another standing Dish in New-England.

And when the Milk is ready to boil, they put into a pottle of Milk about ten or twelve spoonfuls of this Meal, so boil it leasurely, stirring of it every foot, least it burn too; when it is almost boiled enough, they hang the Kettle up higher, and let it stew only, in short time it will thicken like a Custard, they season it with

with a little Sugar and Spice, and so serve it to the Table in deep Basons, and it is altogether as good as a White-pot.

For People weakned with long Sickness.

It exceedingly nourisheth and strengthens people weakned with long Sickness.

Sometimes they make Water Gruel with it, and sometimes thicken their Flesh Broth either with this or *Hommíney*, if it be for Servants.

Spear Mint.
Rew, will hardly grow.
Fetherfew prospereth exceedingly.
Southern Wood, is no Plant for this Country. Nor,
Rosemary. Nor
Bayes.
White Satten groweth pretty well, so doth
Lavender Cotton. But
Lavender is not for the climate.
Penny Royal.
Smalledge.
Ground Ivy, or *Ale Hoof.*
Gilly Flowers will continue two Years.

Fennel

Fennel must be taken up, and kept in a warm Cellar all Winter.

Housleek prospereth notably.

Holly hocks.

Enula Campana, in two Years time the Roots rot.

Comferie, with white Flowers.

Coriander, and

Dill. and

Annis thrive exceedingly, but *Annis Seed*, as also the Seed of *Fennel* seldom come to maturity; the Seed of *Annis* is commonly eaten with a fly.

Clary never lasts but one Summer, the Roots rot with the Frost.

Sparagus thrives exceedingly, so does

Garden Sorrel, and

Sweet Bryer, or *Eglantine.*

Bloodwort but sorrily, but

Patience, and

English Roses, very pleasantly.

Celandine, by the West Country men called *Kenning Wort*, grows but slowly.

Muschata, as well as in *England.*

Dittander, or *Pepper Wort*, flourisheth notably, and so doth.

Tansie.

Musk Mellons are better then our *English*, and.

Cucum

Cucumbers.

Pompions, there be of ſeveral kinds; ſome proper to the Country, they are dryer then our *Engliſh* Pompions, and better taſted; you may eat them green.

The ancient New-England ſtanding Diſh.

But the Houſwives manner is to ſlice them when ripe, and cut them into dice, and ſo fill a pot with them of two or three Gallons, and ſtew them upon a gentle fire a whole day, and as they ſink, they fill again with freſh Pompions, not putting any liquor to them; and when it is ſtew'd enough, it will look like bak'd Apples; this they Diſh, putting Butter to it, and a little Vinegar, (with ſome Spice, as Ginger, &c.) which makes it tart like an Apple, and ſo ſerve it up to be eaten with Fiſh or Fleſh: It provokes Urin extreamly and is very windy.

Sixthly and lastly,

Of Stones, Minerals, Metals and Earths.

AS first, the *Emrald* which grows in flat Rocks, and is very good.

Rubies, which here are very watry. I have heard a story of an *Indian*, that found a stone, up in the Country, by a great Pond as big as an Egg, that in a dark Night would give a light to read by; but I take it to be but a story.

Diamond, which are very brittle, and therefore of little worth.

Crystal, called by our West Country Men the *Kenning Stone*; by *Sebegug* Pond is found in considerable quantity, not far from thence is a Rock of Crystal called the *Moose* Rock, because in shape like a *Moose*, and

Muscovy Glass, both white and purple of reasonable content.

Black Lead.

Bole Armoniack.

Red

Red and Yellow *Oker*.

Terra Sigilla.

Vitriol.

Antimony.

Arsnick, too much.

Lead.

Tin.

Tin Glass.

Silver.

Iron, in abundance, and as good bog Iron as any in the World.

Copper. It is reported that the French have a *Copper* Mine at *Port Royal*, that yieldeth them twelve Ounces of pure *Copper* out of a Pound of *Oar*.

I shall conclude this Section with a strange Cure effected upon a Drummers Wife; much afflicted with a Wolf in her Breast; the poor Woman lived with her Husband at a Town called by the *Indians*, *Casco*, but by the *English*, *Famouth*; where for some time she swaged the Pain of her Sore, by bathing it with strong Malt Beer, which it would

ſuck in greedily, as if ſome living Creature: When ſhe could come by no more Beer, (for it was brought from *Boſton*, along the Coaſts by Merchants,) ſhe made uſe of *Rhum*, a ſtrong Water drawn from Sugar Canes, with which it was lull'd a ſleep; at laſt, (to be rid of it altogether) ſhe put a quantity of *Arſnick* to the *Rhum*, and bathing of it as formerly, ſhe utterly deſtroyed it, and Cured her ſelf; but her kind Husband, who ſucked out the Poyſon as the Sore was healing, loſt all his Teeth, but without further danger or inconvenience.

An

An ADDITION *of some* RARITIES *overslipt.*

THe *Star Fish*, having fine points like a Star, the whole Fish no bigger then the Palm of a Mans hand, of a tough substance like leather, and about an Inch in thickness, whitish underneath, and of the Colour of a Cucumber above, and somewhat ruff: When it is warm in ones hand, you may perceive a stiff motion, turning down one point, and thrusting up another: It is taken to be poysonous; they are very common, and found thrown up on the Rocks by the Sea side.

Sea Bream, which are plentifully taken upon the Sea Coasts, their Eyes are accounted rare Meat, whereupon the proverbial comparison, *It is worth a Sea Breams Eye.*

Blew Fish, or *Horse*, I did never see any of them in *England*; they are as big usually as the *Salmon*, and better Meat by far: It is common in *New-England* and esteemed the best sort of Fish next to *Rock Cod*.

Cat Fish, having a round Head, and great glaring Eyes like a Cat: They lye for the most part in holes of Rocks, and are discovered by their Eyes: It is an excelling Fish.

Munk Fish, a flat Fish like scate, having a hood like a Fryers Cowl.

Clams, or *Clamp*, a kind of *Shell Fish*, a white Musele.

An Acharistor, For Pin and Web.

Sheath Fish, which are there very plentiful, a delicate Fish, as good as a *Prawn*, covered with a thin Shell like the sheath of a Knife, and of the colour of a *Musele*.

Which shell Calcin'd and Pulveriz'd, is excellent to take off a Pin and Web, or any

any kind of Filme growing over the Eye.

Morse, or *Sea Horse*, having a great Head, wide Jaws, armed with Tushes as white as Ivory, of body as big as a Cow, proportioned like a Hog, of brownish bay; smooth skin'd and impenetrable; they are frequent at the Isle of *Sables*, their Teeth are worth eight Groats the Pound; the best Ivory being Sold but for half the Money.

For Poyson.

It is very good against Poyson.

For the Cramp.

As also for the Cramp, made into Rings.

For the Piles.

And a secret for the *Piles*, if a wise Man have the ordering of it.

The *Manaty*, a Fish as big as a Wine pipe, most excellent Meat; bred in the Rivers of *Hispaniola* in the *West Indies*; it hath Teats, and nourisheth its young ones with Milk; it is of a green Colour, and tasteth like Veal.

For the Stone Collick.

There is a Stone taken out of the Head that is rare for the *Stone* and *Collect*.

To provoke Urine.

Their Bones beat to a Powder and drank with convenient Liquors, is a gallant Urin provoking Medicine.

For Wound and Bruise.

An *Indian*, whose Knee was bruised with a fall, and the Skin and Flesh strip'd down to the middle of the Calf of his Leg; Cured himself with *Water Lilly* Roots boyled and stamped.

For Swellings of the Foot.

An *Indian* Webb, her Foot being very much swell'd and inflamed, asswaged the swelling, and took away the inflamation with our Garden or *English Patience*, the Roots roasted. *f. Cataplas. Anno* 1670. *June* 28.

To dissolve a Scirrhous Tumour.

An *Indian* dissolv'd a *Scirrhous Tumour* in the Arm and Hip, with a fomentation of Tobacco, applying afterwards the Herb stamp'd betwixt two stones.

A DESCRIPTION OF AN *INDIAN SQUA.*

NOw (gentle Reader) having trespassed upon your patience a long while in the perusing of these rude Observations, I shall, to make you amends, present you by way of Divertisement, or Recreation, with a Coppy of Verses made sometime since upon the Picture of a young and handsome *Gypsie*, not improperly transferred upon the *Indian SQUA*, or Female *Indian*, trick'd up in all her bravery.

The Men are somewhat Horse Fac'd, and generally Faucious, *i. e.* without Beards; but the Women many of them have

have very good Features; seldome without a *Come to me*, or *Cos Amoris*, in their Countenance; all of them black Eyed, having even short Teeth, and very white; their Hair black, thick and long, broad Breasted; handsome streight Bodies, and slender, considering their constant loose habit: Their limbs cleanly, straight, and of a convenient stature, generally, as plump as Partridges, and saving here and there one, of a modest deportment.

Their Garments are a pair of Sleeves of Deer, or Moose skin drest, and drawn with lines of several Colours into Asiatick Works, with Buskins of the same, a short Mantle of Trading Cloath, either Blew or Red, fastened with a knot under the Chin, and girt about the middle with a Zone, wrought with white and blew Beads into pretty Works; of these Beads they have Bracelets for their Neck and Arms, and Links to hang in their Ears, and a fair Table curiously made up with Beads likewise, to wear before their Breast; their Hair they Combe backward, and tye it up short with a Border, about two handfulls broad,

wrought

wrought in Works as the other with their Beads: But enough of this.

The *POEM.*

WHether White or Black be best
Call your Senses to the quest;
And your touch shall quickly tell
The Black in softness doth excel,
And in smoothness; but the Ear,
What, can that a Colour hear?
No, but 'tis your Black ones Wit
That doth catch, and captive it.
And if Slut and Fair be one,
Sweet and Fair, there can be none:
Nor can ought so please the tast
As what's brown and lovely drest:
And who'll say, that that is best
To please ones Sense, displease the rest?

Maugre

Maugre then all that can be sed
In flattery of White and Red:
Those flatterers themselves must say
That darkness was before the Day:
And such perfection here appears
It neither Wind nor Sun-shine fears.

A

A Chronological TABLE *Of the most remarkable passages in that part of* America, *known to us by the name of* NEW-ENGLAND.

ANno *Dom.* 1492. *Christ. Columbus* discovered *America.*

1516. The Voyage of Sir *Thomas Pert*, Vice Admiral of *England*, and Sir *Sebastian Cabota* to *Brazile, &c.*

1527. *New-found-Land*, discovered by the *English.*

1577. Sir *Francis Drake* began his Voyage about the World.

Anno

Anno Dom.

1585. *Nova Albion* discovered by Sir *Francis Drake*, and by him so Named.

1585. *April* 9. Sir *Richards Greenevile* was sent by Sir *Water Rawleigh* with a Fleet of Seven Sail to *Virginia*, and was stiled the General of *Virginia*.

1586. Captain *Thomas Candish*, a *Suffolk* Gentleman, began his Voyage round about the World, with three Ships past the Streights of *Magellan*, burn'd and ransack'd in the entry of *Chile*, *Peru*; and *New-Spain*, near the great Island *Calliforniа* in the South Sea; and returned to *Plymouth* with a precious Booty *Anno Dom.* 1588. *September* the 8*th*; being the third since *Magellan* that circuited the Earth.

1588. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* first discovered *Virginia*, by him so Named, in honour of our Virgin Queen.

1595. Sir *Walter Rawleigh* discovered *Guiana*.

1606.

Anno Dom.

1606. A Collony sent to *Virginia*.

1614. *Bermudas* Planted.

1618. The blazing Star; then *Plymouth* Plantation began in *New-England*.

1628. The *Massachusets* Colony Planted, and *Salem* the first Town therein Built.

1629. The first Church gathered in this Colony was at *Salem*; from which Year to this present Year, is 43 Years.

In the compass of these Years, in this Colony, there hath been gathered Fourty Churches, and 120 Towns built in all the Colonies of *New-England*.

The Church of Christ at *Plymouth*, was Planted in *New-England* Eight Years before others.

1630. The Governour and Assistants arrived

Anno Dom.

arrived with their Pattent for the *Massachusets.*

1630. The Lady *Arabella* in *New-England.*

1630. When the Government was established, they Planted on *Noddles* Island.

1631. Captain *John Smith* Governour of *Virginia*, and Admiral of *New-England*, Dyed.

1631. Mr. *Mavericke* Minister at *Dorchester* in *New-England.*

1631. *John Winthorpe* Esq; chosen the first time Governour, he was eleven times Governour; some say Nineteen times; eleven Years together; the other Years by intermission.

1631. *John Wilson* Pastor of *Charles* Town.

Anno

Anno Dom.

1630. Sir *R. Saltingstall* at *Water Town* came into *New-England.*

1631. Mr. *Rog. Harlackinden* was a Majestrate, and a Leader of their Military Forces.

Dr. *Wilson* gave 1000 *l.* to *New-England*, with which they stored themselves with great Guns.

1633. Mr. *Thomas Hooker*, Mr. *Haynes*, and Mr. *John Cotton*, came over together in one Ship.

1634. The Country was really placed in a posture of War, to be in readiness at all times.

1635. *Hugh Peters* went over for *New-England.*

1636. *Connecticut* Colony Planted.

Anno Dom.

1637. The *Pequites* Wars, in which were Slain Five or Six Hundred *Indians.*

Ministers that have come from *England*, chiefly in the Ten first Years, Ninety Four: Of which returned Twenty Seven: Dyed in the Country Thirty Six: Yet alive in the Country Thirty One.

The Number of Ships that transported Passengers to *New-England* in these times, was 298. supposed: Men, Women, and Children, as near as can be ghessed 21200.

1637. The first Synod at *Cambridge* in *New-England*, where the *Antinomian* and *Familistical* Errors were confuted; 80 Errors now amongst the *Massachusets.*

1638. *New-Haven* Colony began.

Mrs. *Hutchinson* and her erronious companions banished the *Massachusets* Colony.

Anno

Anno Dom.

A terrible Earth quake throughout the Country.

Mr. *John Harvard*, the Founder of *Harvard* College (at *Cambridge* in *New-England*) Deceased, gave 700 *l.* to the Erecting of it.

1639. First Printing at *Cambridge* in *New-England.*

1639. A very sharp Winter in *New-England.*

1642. *Harvard* College Founded with a publick Library.

Ministers bred in *New-England*, and (excepting about 10,) in *Harvard* College 132; of which dyed in the Country 10; now living 81; removed to *England* 41.

1643. The first combination of the Four United Colonies, *viz.* *Plymouth*, *Massachusets*, *Connecticut*, and *New-Haven.*

Anno Dom.

1646. The second Synod at *Cambridge* touching the duty and power of Majestrates in matters of Religion: Secondly, the nature and power of Synods.

Mr. *Eliot* first Preached to the *Indians* in their Native Language.

1647. Mr. *Thomas Hooker* Died.

1648. The third Synod at *Cambridge*, publishing the Platform of Discipline.

1649. Mr. *John Winthorpe* Governour, now Died.

This Year a strange multitude of *Caterpillers* in *New-England.*

Thrice seven Years after the Planting of the *English* in *New-England*, the *Indians* of *Massachusets* being 30000 able Men were brought to 300.

1651. *Hugh Peters*, and Mr. *Wells* came for *England.*

Anno

Anno Dom.

1652. Mr. *John Cotton* Dyed.

1653. The great Fire in *Boston* in *New-England*.

Mr. *Thomas Dudley*, Governour of the *Massachusets*, Dyed this Year.

1654. *Major Gibbons* Died in *New-England*.

1655. *Jamaica* Taken by the *English*.

1657. The *Quakers* arrived in *New-England*, at *Plymouth*.

1659. Mr. *Henry Dunster* the first President of *Harvard* College now Dyed.

1661. Major *Atherton* Dyed in *New-England*.

1663. Mr. *John Norton* Pastor of *Boston* in *New-England*, Dyed suddenly.

Anno Dom.

Mr. *Samuel Stove*, Teacher of *Hartford* Church, Dyed this Year.

1664. The whole *Bible* Printed in the *Indian* Language finished.

The *Manadaes*, called New *Amsterdam*, now called New *York*; surrendred up to His Majesties Commissioners (for the settling of the respective Colonies in *New-England*, *viz.* Sir *Robert Carr*, Collonel *Nicols*, Collonel *Cartwright*, and Mr. *Samuel Mavericke*,) in *September*, after thirteen Dayes the Fort of *Arania*, now *Albania*; twelve Dayes after that, the Fort *Amsapha*; then *de la Ware* Castle Man'd with *Dutch* and *Sweeds*; the Three first Forts and Towns being Built upon the great River *Mohegan*, otherwise called *Hudsons* River.

In *September* appeared a great Comet for the space of three Months.

1665. Mr. *John Indicot*, Governour of the *Massachusets* Dyed.

Anno

Anno Dom.

A thousand Foot sent this Year by the *French* King to *Canada*.

Captain *Davenport* killed with Lightning at the Castle by *Boston* in *New-England*, and several Wounded.

1666. The *Small Pox* at *Boston*. Seven slain by Lightning, and divers Burnt: This Year also *New-England* had cast away, and taken 31 Vessels, and some in 1667.

1667. Mr. *John Wilson* Pastor of *Boston* Dyed, aged 79 Years.

1670. At a place called *Kenibunck*, which is in the Province of *Meyne*, a Colony belonging to the Heir of that Honourable Knight Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*; not far from the River side, a piece of Clay Ground was thrown up by a Mineral vapour (as we supposed) over the tops of high Oaks that grew between it and the River, into the River, stopping the course thereof, and leaving a hole two Yards square, wherein were thousands of Clay

Anno Dom.

Clay Bullets as big as Musquet Bullets, and pieces of Clay in shape like the Barrel of a Musquet.

1671. Elder *Penn* dyed at *Boston*.

1672. Mr. *Richard Bellingham*, Governour of the *Massachusets* in *New-England*.

a
L

FINIS.

Books Printed and Sold by Giles Widdows *at the* Green Dragon *in St.* Pauls *Church Yard.*

Folio.

DOctor *Nath. Homes's* Works.

Mr. *Davies's* Rights belonging to Uniformity in Churches.

A Book of the five Sences, in Copper Plates.

Quarto.

Mr. *Caryl's* Exposition on the 32, 33, and 34 Chapters of the Book of *Job.*

Dr. *Sibbs's Light from Heaven*, discovering the Fountain opened, the Angels acclamations, the Churches Riches, the Riches Poverty, in four Treatises.

Mr. *Bartons* Remedy for *Londons* languishing Trade.

The younger Brothers Apology, or a Fathers free power, *&c.*

Marcelia, or the Treacherous Friend, a Tragy-Comedy. Written by Madam *Boothby.*

Large Octavo.

Mr. *Stucklyes Gospel Glass*, representing the miscarriages of *English* professors.

Mr. *Gales Theophily.*

His

His *Anatomy of Infidelity.*

His *Idea* of *Jansenism* both *Historick* and *Dogmatick*, in small Octavo.

Pufendorfs Elementorum Juris prudentiæ Universalis.

Walker's Grammar.

His Art of Teaching.

12. and 24.

Fromsmonii Synopsis Metaphysica.

Hoole's Greek Testament.

History of the Bible.

Batavia, or the *Hollander* Displayed in brief Charectars, *&c.*

Dr. *Collet's daily Devotions*, or the Christians Morning and Evening Sacrafice; digested into Prayers and Meditations, with some short directions for a Godly life; and a brief account of the Authors Life, by Doctor *Fuller.*

Those Famous *Lozenges* for the Cure of *Consumptions*, *Coughs* new and old, and all other Diseases incident to the *Lungs*, are made by *Edmund Buckworth*, Physitian to the Queens most Excellent Majesty, and are Sold at the *Green Dragon* in St. *Pauls* Church Yard, where you may also have his Famous *Homogenial Pill.*